FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1833. [NO. 829.

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e first, & thirty cents for each
ation. Advertisers are request-
mber of insertions desired, or
tinued till forbid, and charged

Editor must be post paid.

G AND SUMMER
OODS.

respectfully announces to his
public, that he is now receiving
North corner of the Market
nsive assortment of Seasonable
New York and Philadelphia.
rtations —His stock is now un-
mbracing a great variety of
cy and Staple Dry Goods,
utlery, China, Crockery,
ss Ware, &c.,
e offered by wholesale and re-
asonable terms. Country Mer-
rchasers generally, are invited
ment, which comprizes in part,
following, viz:
d mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
black London ditto
ret, brown and olive, do.
rd and light mixt, do.
b and buff Cassimere,
d green crape Camlet, a
rticle for gentlemen s wear,
la, black, blue, green & brown,
t mixt Erminett and merino
Cassimere,
Goat's hair blue Camlet, a
superior article,
printed Stormonts, blue and
yellow Nankeens,
perial and Cartoon Cord, Bea-
Moleskin, plain and striped,
Jeans and Drillings, some ve-
ry superior—French Linen,
of Valencia, Marseilles, silk
dark, plain and figured Vest-
handsome,
ole and demi pieces, & Long
Lawn, unusually cheap,
and French Ginghams, newest
riety, & some really beautiful,
tion of English and American
Prints, some choice styles,
French Muslins, a splendid
for Ladies' Dresses,
Bombazine and India Pongees
een, crimson and scarlet Bom-
d crimson Moreens, very cheap,
silks including the most fash-
ors,
atteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
and rich article—black, white
Satins,
ndia black Satin, Levantine,
nd Sarsnets,
Sarsnet for Calashes, and bor-
for umbrella covering,
k, blue and straw colored Flo
xtremely low,
ered Satins and Gros-de Naps,
for Ladies' Bonnets,
of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
ne beautiful Hernani, d ditto,
en Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine L
nen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
lain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull
Muslins checked and barred,
4 & 6-4 Cambric fine and common—Furniture
Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Hand-
kerchiefs, cheap,
adies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco,
Seal and Leather Shoes,
itto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
entlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
ouths' ditto, and Caps,
adies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very
beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's and Boys' cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin
and Padusoine, a great variety & cheap,
egborn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
onnet Ribbons, Belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
ace Veils, and blond gauze do., and green
Barege,
4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 brown and bleached Shirt-
ings and Sheetings, cheap,
ine Irish, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
ome beautiful do., plain do and carved,
erfumery, Macassar Oil, Otto of Ro-
ses, Powder Puffs, Vestimen
tal delible Ink, German Co-
logne,
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine
Cutlery,
A variety of pocket Knives, La-
dies' Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some el
egant China,
Saddlery, Riding and Sportsmen's
Whips very elegant,
Together with a great variety of other articles en
tirely too numerous to be enumerated; all of which
will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Mill Saws.

has just received a few dozen
MILL SAWS of extra thickness,
pressly for this market
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
28tf.

The Circulating Library,

is now arranged,
cited, and the public patronage soli-
cale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and
interesting work as soon as possible after its ap-
earance at
E J HALE

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the
Address before the Literary So-
cieties of the University, on Wednesday the 26th
inst. preceding Commencement.
DIALECTIC SOCIETY.
March 26, 1833.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF FINE
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

is receiving a large and hand-
some STOCK OF GOODS in
his line, which he offers for
sale on the most accommodat
ing terms. His assortment
consists of the following, viz:
Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold, (jeweled and
plain) patent lever and Lepine Watches,
Silver Patent Lever, plain English and common
Watches of various qualities and patterns,
Gold and common Chains, Seals and Keys,
Fine gold, diamond, pearl, jet-set and plain Breast
Pins,
Do. do. do, Finger rings, filligree and plain Ear-
Rings, gold, coral, gilt and common Necklaces,
Lockets, &c., Gold and silver Spectacles, Ever
pointed Pencils and Thimbles, Silver table, dessert
and tea Spoons, Cups, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs,
butter and fruit Knives, salt and mustard Spoons,
silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks,
Snuffers and Trays, brass, bronzed, mantle and sus-
pending Lamps; Britannia tea and coffee Pots, &c
fine Knives and Forks in sets of 51 pieces, steel
Snuffers, plated Cups, cut glass Salt Cellers, Tea
Bells, brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
&c., Rodgers's superfine silver-steel Razors,
pen and pocket Knives and Scissors, Razor Straps
and Hones, Pocket Books and Purses; silver, fine
steel and gilt watch Guards, Chains, Seals & Keys,
silver and steel Tweezers, fine steel wire Specta-
cles, Lancets, Hemmings' superior Needles, from
No. 1 to 16, gilt, cut and common seed Beads, Ivo-
ry pocket Rules and Combs, cigar Cases, Lucifer
and common pocket Match Lights, walking Canes,
pocket Pistols and Dirks, Powder Flasks, percus-
sion Caps, gilt and plated mounted Swords and
Belts, Epauletts and Wings, white and coloured
Plumes, gilt and plated Stars, Lace, Cord, belt
Plates, Eagles and Buttons, Drums and Fifes, shell
and tin cased Music Boxes, Flutes, Violins and vi-
olin Strings, Surveyors and pocket Compasses,
mathematical Instruments, in cases and separate,
Thermometers, Tape Measures, Reeve's genuine
and common Paints, Hair Pencils, indelible Ink,
genuine and common Cologne Water, Otto of Ro-
ses, Bears, Macassar and Antique Oils, Lavender
Water, Toilet and shaving Soaps, Salts of Lemon,
hair and tooth Brushes tooth Powder, snuff Boxes,
Bacgammon Boards, &c &c. Together with a
new supply of the best materials for Clock and
Watch repairing, which branch of his business will
receive the strictest attention, and hopes still to
merit a share of patronage.
Fayetteville, April 10. 28-4t.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,
—On Hand—
350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1 Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs good Bacon.
The above, together with other articles, too te
dious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assort-
ment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted)
worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited
to call and examine them.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 16, 1833. 28tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving
and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of
Market Square, the following, viz:
75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson
Tea, in half and quarter chests and canni-
sters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe,
L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Mus-
cat and Malaga
} WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes
and quarter casks, *pure,*
Holland Gin. Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and
Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds N. E Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in
half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cay-
enne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pi-
mento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in
cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in
pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon
Syrup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from
3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing
Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo Chalk, Copperas, yellow O-
chre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp
Black, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO SANDFORD & CO.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mack-
erel, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 5. 22tf.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received
per Steam Boat and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 26. 25tf.

The Last Call.

THE Subscriber having taken an office on Mai-
den Lane, near Goodwin's Bridge, requests,
for the last time, all who are indebted to him, par-
ticularly those residing in the country, to call and
settle their Accounts, Notes, &c., without delay,
as no further indulgence can or will be granted.—
He, or his authorized Agent, may be found at his
Office at all times.
DUNCAN SMITH.
April 15, 1833. 28-3w

Newspaper Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE Proprietors of the "WILMINGTON AD-
VERTISER" offer this establishment for sale.
The office is amply furnished with materials for
printing a weekly newspaper—and executing com-
mon and ornamental job work About one half of
the type, is entirely new, and the residue uninjur-
ed. There are in the office two presses, one of
which, is of the most approved construction.
There is a very fair number of *good* subscribers,
and the list is increasing; and the advertising pat-
ronage is considerable.
The sole inducement, for offering this establish-
ment for sale, is the death Mr. Ellenwood, the late
Editor. The terms of sale will be made *very* fa-
vorable. It is wished, that applications for pur-
chase, should be made within the present month;
To JOHN HILL or
THOS. H. WRIGHT.
Wilmington, N. C. April 10.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock
of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and
Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note
Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Pa-
pers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c.,
selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia,
which he will sell low; many articles he believes
at a lower price than they can be had at any Book
Store in the State. Country Merchants will be
supplied at reasonable prices.
In offering to the public a larger stock of Books
than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years,
the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase
of that liberal patronage which the public have
extended to foster a respectable establishment of
this kind in the chief commercial Town of North
Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it
worthy of that patronage.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

Circulating Library.

THE Subscriber is arrangining a few hundred
volumes for the purpose of opening a Circu-
lating Library, at his Book Store. Among the
works are, a complete set of Harper's Family Li-
brary, in 53 vols. Harper's Classical Library in
6 vols. Library of Select Novels in 30 vols. Pel
ham Novels in 10 vols., &c.
New Works will be added every 3 or 4 weeks.
Terms made known in a few days at the Store.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

For Sale or Rent,

That two story Dwelling House on
Rowan street, immediately opposite the
residence of L. D. Henry, Esq., with all
the necessary Out Houses, and one acre of ground.
Possession will be given on the first day of June.
For terms, apply to
JOHN KELLY.
April 9. 27-3wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received the appoint-
ment of AUCTIONEER, has determined on
closing his present business. He will therefore
sell his entire Stock at Auction, without reserve;
commencing on the 25th inst. It consists in part
of the following articles:—
Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Nails, Molasses, Bacon, Corn, Oats, Salt, Bagging, Rope, Spice, Ginger, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Leather, Hardware and Cutlery, Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.
Terms liberal and made known on day of Sale
JONES FULLER.
April 8th, 1833. 27-ts
The Constitutionalist, Raleigh, and Journal,
Salisbury, will publish the above *till sale,* and send
their account to this office for payment.

Ravenscroft Academy.

IN consequence of having been compelled to re-
ject several applications for admission into this
Institution, and with a view to increase its useful-
ness, the Subscriber has determined, with the con-
sent of the Trustees, to employ an assistant. This
object he expects to effect by the commencement
of the next session (15th of October.) As the In-
stitution will continue to be, as heretofore, limited
in number and select in character, all who desire
to place their sons in it, will see the importance
of immediate application. To obviate any objec-
tion with regard to health, a summer residence has
been procured about two miles from town.
TERMS OF TUITION.
In the Classical and Mathematical Department,
$40 per annum.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,
$20 per annum.
Fuel, &c. 35 cents per quarter.
C. T. STUART.
April 3, 1833. 27 3t.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just now receiving and open-
ing his Spring and Summer
Assortment of GOODS,
Selected from the latest importations by himself
in New York.
His friends and customers are respectfully invit-
ed to call and examine for themselves; satisfaction
will be given as far as quality and price relates.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
April 8, 1833. 27-6w

FURNITURE, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
1 HANDSOME *MAHOGANA BUREAU,*
And a few dozen Flagg bottom and Windsor
CHAIRS, For sale by
L. R. BRADLEY.
April 8, 1833. 27-tf

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred
cords of OAK BARK. The highest market
price in cash will be given.
KYLE & BOWMAN.
Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks
to his friends and former customers
for the very liberal encouragement
he has received the past year, and
informs them that he still remains at his former
Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand,
a general assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which he will sell low for cash. He has just re-
ceived from Philadelphia, a good supply of Lea-
ther of the best kind, which will enable him to ex-
ecute all orders in the neatest and most durable
manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing
done on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is willing
to be employed to act as ATTORNEY for
such *Revolutionary Pensioners* as may find it incon-
venient to attend personally at the Bank of the
United States, at Fayetteville, to draw their Pen-
sions; that he will remit their money to whoever
they may direct, by mail or otherwise, but always
at their risk. He will also attend to the renewal
of Notes at either of the Banks in this place, for
such persons as may think proper to employ him,
all upon moderate terms, but remittances of money
must always be at the risk of the persons employ-
ing him, and all letters addressed to him on these
subjects must be post paid. Forms of the Power
of Attorney, &c. necessary to draw Pensions will
be furnished if applied for, by
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1833. 20-eow6w.
*** The Editors of the different newspapers in
this State, would perhaps confer a favor on the old
Pensioners by giving them this information.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 5. 17tf.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps with tie
and buckle, just received for sale, corner of
Market square and Gillespie street, by
L. R BRADLEY.
March 16. 24tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.
20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr
Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of
SHOES, well worthy the attention of Coun-
try Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods
to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the re-
mainder of the term of rent for his stand, those
having claims against the undersigned will please
present them for settlement, and those indebted to
him will be good enough to call and settle the
same. He will be found, during business hours,
at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.
A. W. HORTON.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the en-
tire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A W. Horton,
will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery
Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself
with the hope of having it in his power to give en-
tire satisfaction to those who may favor him with
their custom. In a short time he will receive a ge-
neral supply of the various descriptions of Goods
in the above line. He will also purchase and bar-
ter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.
Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my
business during my absence.
WM. D. CLARK.
Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of
two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on
the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at
the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April
next.
GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring sup-
ply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from
New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for
sale at his usual low prices for cash.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf

TUITION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC.

JOHN MAREK respectfully informs the citizens
of Fayetteville, that he is desirous of commenc-
ing a MUSIC SCHOOL, in which lessons on the
following Instruments will be taught—viz.
The Violin, Guitar, Piano, Violencello, French
Horn, Flute and Clarionette.
He will also teach VOCAL MUSIC, Church or
other, to those who may be desirous of improving
themselves in this pleasing accomplishment.
Subscription papers may be found at his lodg-
ings, at the Planter's Hotel.
April 2.
☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best man-
ner.

Notice.

MY Drawing School, a notice of which was
published a few days ago, will not commence
until the 29TH INSTANT.
HENRY H. WRIGHT.
April 8, 1833. 27-3w

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jor-
dan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Ec-
cles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentle-
men's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gen
tlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.
—ALSO—
Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's
Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white
and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco
and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and
Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also,*
a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word,
all articles that are necessary to complete a good
and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which
will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest pri-
ces for *CASH.*
L. & R. will be constantly receiving ad-
ditional supplies to their present stock, and hope
by strict and persevering attention to business, to
merit a share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Printing Office for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his
PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washing-
ton. They consist of upwards of twenty different
founts of type, from Brevier to eight line Pica; an
excellent press; flowers, rules, leads, cases, chases,
&c. &c., with appurtenances complete for carry-
ing on the business. They are all in good order,
and some of the type is but little worn.
The paper at present issued from the office has
as good a patronage as any ever published in this
place. To a person of industrious habits, acquaint-
ed with the business, and desirous of locating in
this section of country, a desirable opportunity is
now offered. A wish to engage in other pursuits,
elsewhere, alone induces the present proprietor
to dispose of the establishment.
The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had
a bargain. GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.,
Editor of the Union.
Washington, N C., March 29, 1833.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold for Taxes, on Tuesday, the 7th day
of May, 1833:

100 acres unlisted, on Stoney Run, the property of Wilson Johnson,	$ 43
77 do. on Cedar Creek, Green Bobbit's,	43
1 House and Lot, South East corner of Court House Square, Ann Salmon for 1830, Ann Rankin for 1831,	9 96
1 do South side of Hay Street, William M Johnson's,	5 50
1 do. Rowan Street, Elizabeth Burkloe's, for 1830 and 1831,	70
93 acres, Thos. Richardson, joining McAl-ister, for 1830 and 1831,	11 64
430 do. Martin Clark, West side Cape Fear,	6 22

JOHN BLACK,
Late Sheriff of Cumberland County.
March 26. 26-ts.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15 *tf.*

The Great Debate.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

Mr Calhoun's Speech concluded.

I have now established, I hope, beyond the power of controversy, every allegation contained in the first resolution. That the Constitution is a compact formed by the people of the several States, as distinct political communities, subsisting and binding between the States in the same character; which brings me to the consideration of the consequences which may be fairly deduced in reference to the character of our political system, from these established facts.

The first, and most important, is, that they conclusively establish that ours is a federal system,—a system of States, arranged in a federal Union, and each retaining its distinct existence and sovereignty. Ours has every attribute which belongs to a federative system. It is founded on compact:—it is formed by sovereign communities:—and is binding between them in the sovereign capacity. I might appeal, in confirmation of this assertion, to all elementary writers on the subject of government; but will content myself with citing one only—Burlamaqui, quoted with approbation by Judge Tucker, in his Commentary on Blackstone, himself a high authority, says: [Here Mr. C. read from Tucker's Blackstone as follows:]

Extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries.

"Political bodies, whether great or small, if they are constituted by a people formerly independent, and under no civil subjection, or by those who justly claim independency from any civil power they were formerly subject to, have the civil supremacy in themselves, and are in a state of equal right and liberty with respect to all other States, whether great or small. No regard is to be had in this matter to names; whether the body politic be called a kingdom, an empire, a principality, a dukedom, a country, a republic or free town. If it can exercise justly all the essential parts of civil powers within itself, independently of any other person or body politic, and no other hath any right to rescind or annul its acts, it has the civil supremacy, how small soever its territory may be, or the number of its people, and has all the rights of an independent State.

"This independency of States, and there being distinct political bodies from each other, is not obstructed by any alliance or confederacies whatsoever, about exercising jointly any parts of the supreme powers, such as those of peace and war, in league offensive and defensive. Two States, notwithstanding such treaties, are separate bodies and independent.

"These are, then, only deemed politically united when some one person, or council, is constituted with a right to exercise some essential powers for both, and to hinder either from exercising them separately. If any person or council is empowered to exercise all these essential powers for both, they are then one State. Such is the State of England and Scotland, since the act of union made at the beginning of the 18th century, whereby the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, all parts of the supreme power of both kingdoms being thenceforward united, and vested in the three estates of the realm of Great Britain; by which entire coalition, though both kingdoms retain their ancient laws and usages in many respects, they are as effectually united and incorporated, as the several petty kingdoms which composed the heptarchy, were before that period.

"But when only a portion of the supreme civil power is vested in one person or council for both, such as that of peace and war, or of deciding controversies between different States, or their subjects, whilst each within itself exercises other parts of the supreme power, independently of all the others; in this case they are called Systems of States; which Burlamaqui defines to be an assemblage of perfect Governments, strictly united by some common bond, so that they seem to make but a single body with respect to those affairs which interest them in common, though each preserves its sovereignty, full and entire, independently of all others. And in this case, he adds, the confederate States engage to each other only to exercise with common consent, certain parts of the sovereignty especially, that which relates to their mutual defence against foreign enemies.—But each of the confederates retains an entire liberty of exercising as it thinks proper, those parts of the sovereignty, which are not mentioned in the treaty of Union, as parts that ought to be exercised in common. And of this nature is the American confederacy, in which each State has resigned the exercise of certain parts of the supreme civil power which they possessed before, (except in common with the other States included in the confederacy,) reserving to themselves all their former powers which are not delegated to the U. States by the common bond of union.

"A visible distinction, and not less important than obvious, occurs to our observation in comparing these different kinds of Union. The kingdoms of England and Scotland are united into one kingdom; and the two contracting States, by such an incorporate union, are in the opinion of Judge Blackstone totally annihilated, without any power of revival: and a third arises from their conjunction, in which all the rights of sovereignty, and particularly that of legislation, are vested. From whence he expresses a doubt whether any infringements of the fundamental and essential conditions of the union, would of itself dissolve the union of those kingdoms; though he readily admits, that in cases of a federate alliance, such an infringement would openly rescind the compact between the confederate States. In the U. States of America, on the contrary, each State retains its own antecedent form of Government; its own laws, subject to the alteration and control of its own legislature only; its own executive officers, and council of State, its own courts of judicature, its own judges, its own magistrates, civil officers, and officers of the militia; and, in short its own civil State, or body politic in every respect whatever. And by the express declaration of the 12th article of the amendments to the Constitution, the powers not delegated to the U. States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. In Great Britain, a new civil State is created by the annihilation of two antecedent civil States; in the American States, a general federal council and administration is provided for the joint exercise of such of their several powers, as can be more conveniently exercised in that mode than any other; leaving their civil State unaltered; and all the other powers, which the States antecedently possessed, to be exercised by them respectively, as if no union or connection were established between them.

"The ancient Achaia seems to have been a confederacy founded upon a similar plan; each of those little States had its distinct possessions, territories, and boundaries; each had its Senate or Assembly, its magistrates and judges; and every State sent deputies to the general convention, and had equal weight in all determinations. And most of the neighboring States which, moved by fear of danger, acceded to this confederacy, had reason to felicitate themselves.

"These confederacies, by which several States are united together by a perpetual league of alliance, are chiefly founded upon this circumstance, that each particular people choose to remain their own masters, and yet are not strong enough to make head against a common enemy. The purport of such an agreement usually is, that they shall not exercise some part of the sovereignty there specified, without the general consent of each other. For the leagues to which these systems of States owe their rise, seem distinguished from others, (so frequent among different States) chiefly by this consideration; that in the latter, each confederate people determine themselves, by their own judgment, to certain neutral performances, yet so, that in all other respects they design not in the least to make the exercise of that part of the sovereignty, whence these performances proceed, dependent on the consent of their allies, or to retrench any thing from their full and unlimited power of governing their own States. Thus we see that ordinary treaties propose, for the most part, as their aim, only some particular advantages of the States thus transacting—their interests happening at present to fall in with each other—but, do not produce any lasting union as to the chief management of affairs. Such was the treaty of alliance between America and France, in the year 1778, by which, among other articles, it was agreed that neither of the two parties should conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain, without the formal consent of the other first obtained, and whereby they mutually engaged not to lay down their arms until the independence of the U. States should be formally or tacitly assured by the treaty or treaties which should terminate the war. Whereas, in these confederacies, of which we are now speaking, the contrary is observable, they being established with this design, that the several States shall forever link their safety one with another.

and, in order to their mutual defence, shall engage themselves not to exercise certain parts of their sovereign power, otherwise than by a common agreement and approbation. Such were the stipulations, among others, contained in the articles of confederation, and perpetual union between the American States, by which it was agreed, that no State should, without the consent of the U. S. in Congress assembled, send an embassy to, or receive an embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or State; nor keep up any vessels of war, or body of forces, in time of peace; nor engage in any war, without the consent of the U. States in Congress assembled; unless actually invaded; nor grant commissions to any ships of war, or letters of marque and reprisal, except after a declaration of war, by the U. States in Congress assembled; with several others; yet each State, respectively, retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not expressly delegated to the U. States in Congress assembled. The promises made in these two cases here compared, run very differently; in the former, thus: "I will join you in this particular war, as a confederate, and the manner of our attacking the enemy shall be concerted by our common advice; nor will we desist from war, till the particular end thereof, the establishment of the independence of the U. States, be obtained." In the latter, thus:—"None of us who have entered into this alliance will make use of our right as to the affairs of war and peace, except by the general consent of the whole confederacy." We observed before, that these unions submit only some certain parts of the sovereignty to mutual direction, or it seems hardly possible that the affairs of different States should have so close a connection, as that all and each of them should look on it as their interest to have no part of the chief government exercised without the general concurrence. The most convenient method, therefore, seems to be, that the particular States reserve to themselves all those branches of the supreme authority, the management of which can have little or no influence in the affairs of the rest."—[Mr. Calhoun proceeded.]

If we compare our present system with the old confederation, which all acknowledge to have been federal in its character, we shall find that it possesses all the attributes which belong to that form of government, as fully and completely as that did. In fact, in this particular, there is but a single difference, and that not essential, as regards the point immediately under consideration, though very important in other respects. The confederation was the act of the State governments, and formed an union of governments. The present Constitution is the act of the States themselves, or, which is the same thing, of the people of the several States, and forms an union of them as sovereign communities. The States, previous to the adoption of the Constitution, were as separate and distinct political bodies, as the governments which represent them, and there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent them from uniting under a compact, in a federal Union, without being blended in one mass, any more than uniting the governments themselves, in like manner, without merging them in a single government. To illustrate what I have stated, by reference to ordinary transactions, the confederation was a contract between agents—the present Constitution between the principals themselves:—or to take a more analogous case, one is a league made by ambassadors; the other a league made by sovereigns—the latter no more tending to unite the parties into a single sovereignty than the former. The only difference is in the solemnity of the act and the force of the obligation.

There indeed results a most important difference, under our theory of Government, as to the nature and character of the act itself, whether executed by the States themselves, or by their governments; but a result, as I have already stated, not at all affecting the question under consideration, but which will throw much light on a subject, in relation to which I must think the Senator from Mass. has formed very confused conceptions.

The Senator dwelt much on the point, that the present system is a Constitution and a Government, in contradiction to the old confederation, with a view of proving that the Constitution was not a compact. Now, I concede to the Senator, that our present system is a Constitution and a Government—and that the former, the old Confederation, was not a Constitution or Government—not, however, for the reason which he assigned, that the former was a compact, and the latter not; but for the difference of the origin from which the two compacts are derived. According to our American conception, the people alone can form constitutions or governments, and not their agents. It is this difference, and this alone, which makes the distinction. Had the old confederation been the act of the people of the several States, and not of their governments, that instrument, imperfect as it is, would have been a Constitution, and the agency, which it created to execute its powers, a government. This is the true cause of the difference between the two acts, and not that in which the Senator seems to be bewildered.

There is another point, on which this difference throws important light, and which has been frequently referred to in debate on this and former occasions. I refer to the expression in the preamble of the Constitution, which speaks of "forming a more perfect Union," and in the letter of General Washington, laying the draught of the Convention before the old Congress, in which he speaks of "consolidating the Union;" both of which I conceive to refer simply to the fact, that the present Union, as already stated, is an Union between the States themselves, and not an Union, like that which had existed between the Governments of the States.

We will now proceed to consider some of the conclusions, which necessarily follow from the facts and positions already established. They enable us to decide a question of vital importance under our system; Where does sovereignty reside? If I have succeeded in establishing the fact that ours is a federal system, as I conceive I conclusively have, that fact of itself determines the question which I have proposed. It is of the very essence of such a system, that the sovereignty is in the parts, and not in the whole; or, to use the language of Mr. Palgrave, the parts are the units in such a system, and the whole the multiple; and not the whole the units and the parts the fractions. Ours, then, is a Government of twenty-four sovereignties, united by a constitutional compact, for the purpose of exercising certain powers through a common Government, as their joint agent; and not an union of the twenty-four sovereignties into one, which according to the language of the Virginia resolutions, already cited, would form a consolidation. And here I must express my surprise, to the Senator from Virginia, that he should avow himself the advocate of these very resolutions, when he distinctly maintains the idea of an union of the States in one sovereignty, which is expressly condemned by those resolutions, as the essence of a consolidated Government.

Another consequence, which was equally clear, that whatever modification was made in the condition of the States, under the present Constitution, were modifications extending only to the exercise of their powers by compact, and not to the sovereignty itself, and are such as sovereigns are competent to make; it being a conceded point, that it is competent to them to stipulate to exercise their powers in a particular manner, or to abstain altogether from their exercise, or to delegate them to agents, without, in any degree, impairing sovereignty itself. The plain state of the facts, as regards our government, is, that these States have agreed, by compact, to exercise their sovereign powers jointly, as already stated, and that, for this purpose they have ratified the compact in their sovereign capacity thereby making it the constitution of each State in no wise distinguished from their own separate constitution, but in the superadded obligation of compact—of faith mutually pledged to each other. In this compact they have stipulated, amongst other things, that it may be amended by three-fourths of the States; that is, they have concluded to each other, by compact, the right to add new powers or to subtract old, by the consent of that proportion of the States, without requiring as otherwise would be the case, the consent of all—a modification no more inconsistent, as has been supposed, with their sovereignty than any other contained in the compact. In fact, the provision to which I allude, furnishes strong evidence that the sovereignty is as I contend, in the States severally; as the amendments are effected not by any one three-fourths, but by any three-fourths of the States, indicating that the sovereignty is in each of the States.

If these views be correct, it follows as a matter of course, that the allegiance of the people is to their several States, and that treason consists in resistance to the joint authority of the States united, not, as has been absurdly contended, in resistance to the Government of the U. States, which, by the provision of the Constitution, has only the right of punishing.

These conclusions have all a most important bearing on that monstrous and despotic bill, which, to the disgrace of the Senate and the age, has passed this body. I have still a right thus to speak without violating the rules of order, as it is not yet a law. These conclusions show that the States can violate no law; that they neither are, nor in the nature of things can be, under the dominion of the law; that the worst that can be imputed to them, is a violation of compact, for which they, and not their citizens, are responsible; and that to undertake to punish a State, by law, or to hold the citizens responsible for the acts of the State, which they are on their allegiance bound to obey, and liable to be punished as traitors for disobeying, is a cruelty unheard of among civilized nations; and destructive of every principle upon which our Government is founded. It is, in short, a ruthless and complete revolution of our entire system.

I was desirous to present these views fully, before the passage of this long to be lamented bill, but as I was prevented by the majority, as I have stated, at the commencement of my remarks; I trust that it is not yet too late.

Having now said what I intended in relation to my first resolution, both in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, and in vindication of its correctness, I will now proceed to consider the conclusions drawn from it in the second resolution; that the General Government is not the exclusive and final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, but that the States, as parties to the compact, have a right to judge in the last resort, of the infractions of the compact, and of the mode and measure of redress.

It can scarcely be necessary, before so enlightened a body, to premise, that our system comprehends two distinct governments—the General and State Governments, which, properly considered, form but one. The former, representing the joint authority of the States in their confederate capacity, and the latter that of each State separately. I have premised this fact, simply with a view of presenting distinctly the answer to the argument offered, by the Senator from Massachusetts, to prove that the General Government has a final and exclusive right to judge, not only of its delegated powers, but also of those reserved to the States. That gentleman relies, for his main argument, on the assertions, that a Government, which he defines to be an organized body, endowed with both will and power and authority in *propria vigore*, to execute its purpose, has a right inherently to judge of its own powers. It is not my intention to comment upon the definition of the Senator, though it would not be difficult to show that his ideas of government are not very American. My object is to deal with the conclusion and not the definition.—Admit, then, that the Government has the right of judging of its powers, for which he contends.—How then will he withhold, upon his own principle, the right of judging from the State Government. If it belongs to one, on this principle, it belongs to both—and if to both, if they differ, the veto so abhorred by the Senator, is the necessary result; as neither, if the right be possessed by both can control the other.

The Senator felt the force of this argument, and in order to sustain his main position, he fell back on that clause of the Constitution, which provides, that "this Constitution, & the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land."

This is admitted; no one has ever denied, that the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are of paramount authority. But it is equally undeniable, that laws not made in pursuance, are not only not of paramount authority, but are of no authority whatever, being of themselves null and void; which presents the question, who are to judge whether the laws be or be not pursuant to the Constitution, and thus the difficulty, instead of being taken away, is removed but one step farther back. This the Senator also felt, and has attempted to overcome the difficulty, by setting up, on the part of Congress, and the Judiciary, the final and exclusive right of judging, both for the Federal Government and the States, as to the extent of their powers. That I may do full justice, to the gentleman, I will give his doctrine in his own words. He states:

"That there is a supreme law composed of the Constitution, the laws passed in pursuance of it, and the treaties; but in cases coming before Congress, not assuming the shape of cases in law and equity, so as to be subjects of judicial discussion, Congress must interpret the Constitution, so often as it has occasion to pass laws, and in cases capable of assuming a judicial shape, the Supreme Court must be the final interpreter."

Now, passing over this vague and loose phraseology. I would ask the Senator, upon what principle he can concede this extensive power to the Legislative and Judicial departments, and withhold it entirely from the Executive? If one has the right, it cannot be withheld from the other. I would ask him, on what principle, if the Departments of the General Governments are to possess the right of judging finally and conclusively, of their respective powers, on what principle can the same right be withheld from the State Governments which, as well as the General Government, properly considered, are but departments of the same general system, and form together, properly speaking, but one Government. This was a favorite idea of a man, for whose wisdom I have a respect, increasing with my experience, and whom I have frequently heard say that most of the misconceptions and errors, in relation to our system, originated in forgetting that they were parts of the same system. I would further tell the Senator, that if this right be withheld from the State Governments; if this restraining influence by which the General Government is coerced to its proper sphere, be withdrawn, then that department of the Government from which he has withheld the right of judging of its own powers, (the Executive) will, so far from being excluded, become the sole interpreter of the powers of the Government. It is the armed interpreter, with powers to execute its own construction, and without the aid of which the construction of the other departments will be impotent.

But I contend that the States have a far clearer right to the sole construction of their powers than any of the departments of the Federal Government can have; this power is expressly reserved, and I had stated on another occasion, not only against the several departments of the General Government, but against the U. States themselves. I will not repeat the argument which I then offered on this point, and which remains unanswered, but I must be permitted to offer strong additional proof of the views then taken—and which if I am not mistaken, are conclusive on this point. It is drawn from the ratification of the Constitution by Virginia, and is in the following words. Mr. C. then read as follows:

"We, the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereupon—do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the U. States may be resumed by them, whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will, that therefore no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or the House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department, or officer of the U. States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; and that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the U. States.—With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of all hearts, for the purity of our intentions and under the conviction that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein than to bring the Union in danger by a delay; with the hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification: We, the said delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of Virginia do by these presents, assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended on the 17th day of Sept. 1787, by the Federal Convention, for the Government of the U States, hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following." &c.

It thus appears that that sagacious State, (I fear, however, that her sagacity is not as sharp sighted now as formerly,) ratified the Constitution, with an explanation as to her reserved powers; that they were powers subject to her own will—and reserved against every department of the General Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—as if she had a prophetic knowledge of the attempts now made to impair and destroy them—which explanation can be considered in no other light than as containing a condition on which she ratified, and in fact, making part of the Constitution of the U. States—extending as well to the other States as to herself. I am no lawyer, and it may appear to be presumption in me to lay down the rule of law which governs in such cases, in a controversy with so distinguished an advocate as the Senator from Massachusetts, but I will lay it down as a rule in such case, which I have no fear that the gentleman will contradict, than in case of a contract between several partners, if the entrance of one on condition be admitted, the condition enures to the benefit of all the partners. But I do not rest the argument simply upon this view; Virginia proposed the tenth amended article, the one in question, and her ratification must be at least received as the highest evidence of its true meaning and interpretation.

If these views be correct, and I do not see how they can be resisted, the right of the States to judge of the extent of their reserved powers stands on the most solid foundation, and is good against every department of the General Government, and the Judiciary is as much excluded from an interference with the reserved powers, as the Legislative or Executive departments. To prove the opposite, the Senator relies upon the authority of Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, to prove that it was intended to invest the court with the power in question. In reply, I will meet Mr. Madison with his own opinion, given on a most solemn occasion, and backed by the sagacious Commonwealth of Virginia. The opinion to which I allude will be found in the celebrated report of 1799, of which Mr. Madison was the author. It says:

"But it is objected, that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and in so solemn a manner.

"On this objection it might be observed, first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judiciary department; secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with decisions of the department. But the proper answer to this objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the judicial department, also may exercise and sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the constitution; and, consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge whether the compact was dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as to another, by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive, or the Legislative."

The Senator also relies upon the authority of Luther Martin to the same point, to which I have already replied so fully, on another occasion, in answer to the Senator from Delaware Mr. Clayton, that I do not deem it necessary to add any further remarks on the present occasion.

But why should I waste words in reply to these or any other authorities, when it has been so clearly established that the rights of the States are reserved against all and every department of the Government; that no authority in opposition can possibly shake a position so well established. Nor do I think it necessary to repeat the argument which I offered, when the bill was under discussion, to show that the clause in the Constitution, which provides that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, and to the laws and treaties made under its authority, has no bearing on the point in controversy; and that even the boasted power of the Supreme Court to decide a law to be unconstitutional, so far from being derived from this or any other portion of the Constitution, results from the necessity of the case, where two rules of unequal authority come in conflict; and is a power belonging to all courts, superior and inferior, State and general, domestic and foreign.

I have now, I trust, shown satisfactorily that there is no provision in the constitution to authorize the General Government, through any of its departments to control the action of the State within the sphere of its reserved powers, and that of course according to the principles laid down by the Senator from Massachusetts himself, the government of the States, as well as the General Government, has the right to determine the extent of their respective powers, without the right on the part of either to control the other.—The necessary result is, the veto, to which he so much objects; and to get clear of which, he informs us was the object for which the present constitution was formed. I know not whence he has derived his information, but my impression is very different, as to the immediate motives which led to the formation of the instrument. I have always understood that the principal object was, to give to Congress the power to regulate commerce, to lay impost duties, and to raise a revenue for the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government, and to subject the action of the citizens individually, to the operation of the laws, as a substitute for force. If the object had been to get clear of the veto of the States, as the Senator states, the Convention certainly performed their work in a most bungling manner. There was unquestionably a large party in that body, headed by men of distinguished talents and influence, who commenced early and worked earnestly to the last, to deprive the States—not directly, for that would have been too bold an attempt, but indirectly—of the veto. The good sense of the Convention however, put down every effort, however disguised and perseveringly made. I do not deem it necessary to give the journals the history of these various and unsuccessful attempts, though it would afford a very instructive lesson. It is sufficient to say, that it was attempted by proposing to give Congress power to annul the acts of the States, which they might deem inconsistent with the constitution; to give to the President the power of appointing the Governors of the States, with a view of vetoing State laws through his authority; and finally to give to the judiciary the power to decide controversies between the States and the General Government; all of which failed—fortunately for the liberty of the country—utterly and entirely failed; and, in their failure, we have the strongest evidence that it was not the intention of the Convention to deprive the States of the veto power. Had the attempt to deprive them of this power been directly made, and failed, every one would have seen and felt that it would furnish conclusive evidence in favor of its existence.—Now, I would ask, what possible difference can it make, in what form this attempt was made? Whether by attempting to confer on the General Government a power incompatible with the exercise of the veto on the part of the States, or by attempting directly to deprive them of the right of exercising it. We have thus direct and strong proof, that, in the opinion of the Convention, the States unless deprived of it, possess the veto power, or, what is another name for the same thing, the right of Nullification. I know that there is a diversity of opinion among the friends of State Rights, in regard to this power, which I regret, as I cannot but consider it as a power essential to the protection of the minor interests of the community, and the liberty and the union of the country.—It was the very shield of State Rights and the only power by which that system of injustice against which we have contended for more than 13 years could be arrested; by which a system of hostile legislation, of plundering by law, which must necessarily lead to a conflict of arms can be prevented.

But I rest the right of a State to judge of the extent of its reserved powers, in the last resort, on higher grounds—that the Constitution is a compact to which the States are parties, in their sovereign capacity, and that as in all other cases of compact between parties having no common umpire, each has a right to judge for itself. To the truth of this proposition, the Senator from Massachusetts has himself assented, if the Constitution itself be a compact—and that it is, I have shown, I trust beyond the possibility of doubt. Having established that point, I now claim, as I stated I would do in the course of the discussson, the admissions of the Senator, and, among them, the right of secession and nullification, which he conceded would necessarily follow, if the constitution be indeed a compact.

I have now replied to the arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts, so far as they directly apply to the resolutions, and will, in conclusion, notice some of his general and detached remarks. To prove that ours is a consolidated Government, and that there is an immediate connexion between the Government and the citizen, he relies on the fact, that the laws act directly on individuals. That such is the case, I will not deny: but I am very far from conceding the point, that it affords the decisive proof, or even any proof at all, of the position which the Senator wishes to maintain. I hold it to be perfectly within the competency of two or more States to subject their citizens in certain cases, to the direct action of each other, without surrendering or impairing their sovereignty. I recollect while I was a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, a proposition was submitted by the British Government, to permit a mutual right of search and seizure, on the part of each Government, of the citizens of the other, on board of vessels engaged in the slave trade, and to establish a joint tribunal for their trial and punishment. The proposition was declined, not because it would impair the sovereignty of either, but on the ground of general expediency, and because it would be incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution, which establish the judicial power, which must be appointed by the President and Senate. If I am not mistaken, propositions of the same kind were made and acceded to by some of the continental powers.

With the same view the Senator cited the suability of the States, as evidence of their want of sovereignty; at which I must express my surprise, coming from the quarter it does. No one knows better than the Senator, that it is perfectly within the competency of a sovereign State to permit itself to be sued —We have on the statute book a standing law, under which the United States may be sued in certain land cases. If the provision in the Constitution on this point, proves any thing, it proves, by the extreme jealousy with which the right of suing a State is permitted, the very reverse of that for which the Senator contends.

Among other objections to the views of the constitution for which I contend, it is said that they are novel. I hold this to be a great mistake. The novelty is not on my side, but on that of the Senator from Massachusetts. The doctrine of consolidation which he maintains, is of recent growth. It is not the doctrine of Hamilton, Ames, or any of the distinguished Federalists of that period, all of whom strenuously maintained the federative character of the Constitution; though they were accused of supporting a system of policy, which would necessarily lead to consolidation. The first disclosure of that doctrine was in the case of Mc Culloh, in which the Supreme Court held the doctrine, though wrapt up in language somewhat indistinct and ambiguous. The next and more open avowal was by the Senator of Massachusetts himself about three years ago, in the debate on Foot's resolution. The first official announciation of the doctrine was in the recent proclamation of the President, of which the bill that has recently passed this body, is the bitter fruit.

It is further objected by the Senator from Massachusetts, and others, against this doctrine of State rights, as maintained in this debate, that, if they should prevail, the peace of the country would be destroyed. But what if they should not prevail? Would there be peace? Yes, the peace of despotism; that peace which is enforced by the bayonet and the sword; the peace of death, where all the vital functions of liberty have ceased. It is this peace which the doctrine of State sovereignty may disturb by that conflict, which, in every free State, if properly organized, necessarily exists between liberty and power; but which, if restrained within proper limits, is a salutary exercise to our moral and intellectual faculties. In the case of Carolina, which has caused all this discussion, who does not see, if the effusion of blood be prevented, that the excitement, the agitation, and the inquiry, which it has caused, will be followed by the most beneficial consequences. The country had sunk into avarice, intrigue, and electioneering, from which nothing but some such event could rouse, or restore those honest and patriotic feelings, which had almost disappeared under their baneful influence. What Government has ever attained power and distinction without such conflicts? Look at the degraded State of all those nations, where they have been put down by the iron arm of the Government.

I, for my part, have no fear of any dangerous conflict, under the fullest acknowledgment of State sovereignty; the very fact that the States may interpose, will produce moderation and justice. The General Government will abstain from the exercise of any power in which they may suppose three-fourths of the States will not sustain them; while on the other hand the States will not interpose but on conviction that they will be supported by one-fourth of their co-States. Moderation and justice will produce confidence, attachment, and patriotism, and these, in turn, will offer most powerful barriers against the excess of conflicts between the States and the head of the confederacy.

But we are told that should the doctrine prevail, the present system would be as bad, if not worse, than the old confederation. I regard the assertion only as evidence of that extravagance of declaration, in which, from excitement of feeling, we so often indulge. Admit the power, and still the present system would be as far removed from the weakness of the old confederation as it would be from the lawless and despotic violence of consolidation. So far from being the same, the difference between the confederation and the present constitution would still be most strongly marked. If there were no other distinction, the fact that the former required the concurrence of the States to execute its acts, and the latter the act of a State to arrest its acts, would make a distinction as broad as the ocean; in the former, the vis inertiæ of our nature was in opposition to the action of the system. Not to act, was to defeat. In the latter, the same principle is on the opposite side; action is required to defeat. He who understands human nature, will see, in this difference, the difference between a feeble and illy contrived confederation, and the restrained energy of a federal system.

Of the same character is the objection, that the doctrine will be the source of weakness. If we look to mere organization and physical power as the only source of strength, without taking into the estimate the operation of moral causes, such would appear to be the fact; but if we take into the estimate the latter, you will find that those governments have the greatest strength in which power has been most efficiently checked. The Government of Rome furnishes a memorable example. There two independent and distinct powers existed—the people acting by tribes, in which the plebeians prevailed, and by centuries in which the patricians ruled. The tribunes were the appropriate representatives of the one power, and the Senate of the other; each possessed of the authority of checking and overruling one another, not as departments of the government, as supposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, but as independent powers—as much so as the State and General Governments. A shallow observer would perceive in such an organization, nothing but the perpetual source of anarchy, discord, and weakness; and yet experience has proved that it was the most powerful government that ever existed; and reason teaches that this power was derived from the very circumstance which hasty reflection would consider the cause of weakness. I will venture an assertion, which may be considered extravagant, but in which history will fully bear me out, that we have no knowledge of any people in which a power of arresting the improper acts of the Government, or what may be called the negative power of government, was too strong, except Poland, where every freeman possessed a veto; but even there, although it existed in so extravagant a form, it was the source of the highest and most lofty attachment to liberty, and the most heroic courage; qualities that more than once saved Europe from the domination of the crescent and scymetar. It is worthy of remark that the fate of Poland is not to be attributed so much to the excess of this negative power of itself, as to the facility which it afforded to foreign influence in controlling its political improvements.

I am not surprised that, with the idea of a perfect government which the Senator from Massachusetts has formed, a government of an absolute majority, unchecked and unrestrained, operating through a representative body, that he should be so much shocked with what he is pleased to call the absurdity of State veto. But let me tell him, that this scheme of a perfect government, as beautiful as he conceives it to be, though often tried has invariably failed, and has always run, whenever tried, through the same uniform process of faction, corruption, anarchy and despotism. He considers the representative principle as the great modern improvement in legislation, and of itself sufficient to secure liberty. I cannot regard it in the light in which he does. Instead of modern, it is of remote origin; and has existed, in greater or less p… every free State from the remote… ty. Nor do I consider it as of… cient to secure liberty, though … one of the indispensable means… of securing the people against … and oppression of their rulers. … liberty, another means is still … the means of securing the differ… of society against the injustice … sion of each other, which can only … ed by veto, interposition or nullifi… by whatever name the restraining … tive power of Government may …

The Senator appears to be … with his conception of a consoli… ernment, and avows himself to be … seeking no lead, to rush, in its … the front rank, where the blows … and thickest. I admire his … courage; but I will tell him that … in the opposite ranks, under the … erty, spirits as gallant as his own … experience will teach him, that … ly easier to carry on the war … exaction by bills and enactments … extort by sword and bayonet, … and the free.

The bill which has passed … intended to decide this great … between that view of our Gover… tertained by the Senator and … with him, and that supported … It has merged the tariff, and all … tions connected with it, in the … rect issue, which it presents … Federal system of Government … idation. I consider the bill far … more dangerous to liberty than … It has been most wantonly pass… avowed object no longer justifies … sider it as chains forged and … limbs of the State, and hung up … when occasion may require. … in order to justify the passage … measure, that it was necessary … the olive branch with one hand … sword with the other. We … native. You have no right to … sword. The Constitution never … strument in your hands to be … gainst a State; and as to the … whether we receive it or not, … pend on your menace, but on … mate of what is due to ourself … rest of the community, in refer… ficult subject, on which we have … The Senator from Massachusetts … struggled hard to sustain his … load was too heavy for him to … not surprised at the ardor and … which he has entered *the con…* is a great struggle between pow… ty—power on the side of the … erty on the side of the south. … I am not surprised at the … Senator from Massachusetts has … must express my amazement at … ples advanced by the Senator from … nearest me, (Mr. Forsyth.) … ed it was impossible, that one … ence & sagacity should not perceive … dangerous direction which the … about to take. For the first time … heard of an ominous reference … ion in the Constitution, which … known to be before alluded to … or in connexion with any of … I refer to that provision in the … in which the General Government … ties a republican form of Gover… States—a power which, hereafter … gidly restricted to the objects … the Constitution, is destined to … to interfere with our political … domestic institutions in a manner … more dangerous than any other … has ever been exercised on the … general Government. I had … every southern Senator at least … been awake to the danger which … from this new quarter; and, … ment would be uttered on their … lated to countenance the exercise … dangerous power. With these … I heard the Senator with amaze… ing to Carolina, as furnishing … called for the enforcement of … Does he not see the hazard of … extension of this dangerous … exists in every southern State … institution which would require … bold construction to consider… ment of every State in that … be republican; and, of course, … the part of this government … of the institution to which I allude … filment of the guarantee. … now no hostile feelings combine … litical considerations, in any … nected with this delicate … requires no stretch of the imagination … the danger, which must one … not vigilantly watched. … strides with which this Government … vancing to power, a time will … that not far distant, when … received, from the quarter … lude, for protection: when … guarantee will be at least as … that case as the Senator from … thinks it is to Carolina. … trine be opposed by united … ance, its ultimate effect will be … white population from the south … States.

A dignified Legislature.—… an Albany paper—whether … or not, we cannot tell—that … session, on a recent occasion, … that a quorum was not present; … the sergeant-at-arms was despatched … cure the absentees. He sallied … Capitol, and found a lot of men … street, following the wagons … menagerie company, containing … tigers, and so forth, and trying … of these animals, gratis! … train were admonished that they … ted to do the people's business, … ly tore themselves away from … which had afforded them so much … tion at so cheap a rate!—*Phila.*

OREIGN.

. Journal of Com. April 12.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Vclock last night, our news rom the packet ship Pacific, ringing us London and Liv- March 16th (Saturday) both

orcing Bill was ordered to in the House of Commons 363, nays 84. Majority

h reform Bill was intro- by the Chancellor of the ead a first time by a vote

Erin steamboat, with eve- d, about 50 in number, is

arks the Liverpool Chroni- e of property in every part t what are called fashiona- s fallen at least one fourth, tances one third.

ON MARKET, March 14.—There d demand for Cotton this week, ket for all kinds. Brazils, E- Islands are ¼d @ ¼d. per lb. the latter, for which there has other kinds fully maintain for- e Cottons at auction sold sea- 500 Surats have been taken on Surats, 150 Bengals, and 500 . The import is 14,855 bags, 1,040 bags, viz: 630 Sea Isl- 00 stained do. 7d. @ 10d: 8d: 6,540 New Orleans 6⅞d @ 5⅝d. @ 7⅞d. &c.

New York, April 17.

EUROPE.—The George Liverpool of 24th ult., es, but nothing very ma- he two men charged with the Philippe were acquitted. ing Bill passed slowly of Commons, but will . The 23d of this month y Lord Althorp for intro- erial plan of Slave Eman- West Indies. We shall or the development of that

March 22.—*Cotton.*—There has and for Cotton throughout the rket generally remains without n American or Brazil descrip- the inferior qualities of the om their being offered more some instances been sold a lit- es including 300 American for 14,160 bags.

Count Survilliers (Joseph sail from London 1st of rn to the U. States. One s for the voyage to Europe n, to visit his mother in It- aged, and his wife, who is rts are denied him, and he eturn, without enjoying this uch distinctions belong to humble individual may visit is wife without restraint, a ich many a good man would l the trinkets of distinction.

Jour. of Commerce.

tter from Gen. Lafayette to Philadelphia, dated 28th

n for your letters; they are e necessary to me. The anx- erience on account of our un- erican dissentions, is beyond I can express. The last news to an amicable settlement. It lieved that the glory of each in the triumph of its opinions. It is quite the contrary. The friends of A- merica with twice when they see both par- a spirit of conciliation. It view that the patriots of this business. They would he internal policy of the U. olent measures, for instance Ministry have lately propos- t with regard to Ireland. h to be able to say—"See tween the political system of d that of the European Go- of those who pretend to act liberalism!" This view of great importance, and ought izens of all parties and of all right that there should be a ntiment, respecting *State* ne hand, and the powers of vernment on the other—this the maintenance and preser- nstitution. But the thing ied too far on either side. ay say my *anguish*, will until I shall know that all d. The spirit of mutual will produce such a result, orable in the eyes of all the ty in Europe.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New Spring Goods.

We have received per Steam Boats Henrietta and John Walker, and are now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, viz. Cotton and Wool Cards, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Writing & Letter Blank Books & School Books, Panama & Palm-leaf Hats, Drugs, Paints & Medicines.—*Also*,

COFFEE,
Rio do.
Pepper and Spice,
Tin Plate,
Brass Pinner's Wire,
Gunpowder & Young Hyson Tea,
Window Glass,
Malaga and Madeira Wine,
Bunch Raisins,
Nails, assorted,
Weeding Hoes,
Cotton Yarn, No. 7 to 11,
Shoes,
Gas Indigo.

For sale at wholesale or retail, at a small advance by

NOTT & STARR.

March 23—29 6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1833.

AWFUL CALAMITY!—Nearly the whole of the village of Cumberland, in Maryland, was destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. The number of houses burnt is variously stated at from 75 to 140, in the heart of the town, comprising every store but one, the two Printing Offices, three Taverns, Bank, &c. Most of the houses were of brick, or two story log houses. Every building upon both sides of the principal street, for the space of a quarter of a mile, was burnt.

At a meeting of the citizens the day after the fire, a committee was appointed to inquire into the extent of the loss, &c. who subsequently reported,—

"That the entire business portion of Cumberland has been destroyed. All the taverns, all the stores in the place, but one, are now in ashes, about thirty flourishing mechanics all in prosperous business, have been reduced to ruin, and their families left without a shelter to cover them. The three physicians of the town have lost nearly all their property and medicines. It is believed that two-thirds of the inhabitants are houseless.

The value of the property destroyed the committee have estimated at $262,000.

Upon motion of Mr. Pigman, a Committee was appointed to draft an address to the People of the United States, inviting their aid in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers.

Upon motion, the following gentlemen, residents of Cumberland, who are not sufferers by the fire, were appointed a committee to receive donations, distribute them, and of correspondence, namely: John Hoye, Thomas J. McKaig, Richard Bell, Rev. L. H. Johns, William McMahon, and James P. Carleton.

N. B. There being now no press in Cumberland, the proceedings are forwarded to Hagerstown for publication."

The similarity of this melancholy occurrence to that by which Fayetteville suffered in 1831, will at once strike the reader, and we doubt not will have its effect in procuring a liberal contribution from our citizens for the relief of the sufferers.

Many of our readers will doubtless be pleased to learn that we have done with long speeches, for the present. A very short reply to Mr. Calhoun by Mr. Webster, will close the debate, in our next. It has been with regret, perhaps equal to their own, that we have felt obliged to exclude the usual variety from our columns; but in every aspect in which we could view the subject, we have felt it imperiously due to the public, to spread before them the most able discussion ever had of the important subject of the nature of the government under which we live. We hope the people have read and will long ponder upon it.

Erratum.—In the communication of "B." in our last, strike out the word "If," at the beginning of the last sentence but one.

To Correspondents.—Several Communications, on the subject of Temperance, are excluded this week for want of room. They will appear in our next.

Novel circumstance.—A merchant from *Tennessee* visited this town during the past week for the purpose of purchasing his spring stock of Goods. He resides 300 miles from this place, and his wagons were three weeks in performing the journey, and will be about the same length of time in returning. How great the disadvantages under which a people so cut off from a market must labor. How immensely the value of their products would be appreciated, and the price of their supplies reduced, by a rail road which would bring them within two days journey instead of three weeks. There is scarcely any species of produce of our country which will bear transportation 300 miles by the tedious and expensive mode adopted of necessity in this instance. May we look forward to a time when these almost insurmountable obstacles will be overcome? when the products of that vast and prolific region west of the mountains will flow through this their proper channel, to the greater markets of the world? Most ardently do we desire the arrival of that time; and most assuredly do we believe, that unless North Carolina seizes the passing moment she may give up all idea of ever competing with her sister States, or emerging from her comparatively poor condition.

John C. West, Esq. formerly of this town, who was elected Sheriff of Kershaw District, S. C. a few weeks ago, but would not qualify by taking the test oath required by the Ordinance of Nullification, has been again chosen by a large majority to fill that office. We believe there is now no obstacle to his qualification.

The Burning of the Treasury.—Various reports have been in circulation since this occurrence, both as to the manner in which the fire originated, and as to the value of the papers destroyed. It has been said, that the building was set on fire, with a view to the destruction of the evidences of some fraud practised on the government; and the name of an individual has been mentioned as the perpetrator. It has also been declared that papers of inestimable value had been destroyed, particularly some contained in a box deposited in the office of the Secretary himself. In the late Washington papers, we are glad to find the report from the Heads of Departments to the President, by whom they were directed to make an investigation into the whole subject. This document shews that these rumors are, as we expected, nothing but rumors. From the examination of more than fifty witnesses, upon oath, it appears that there is no reason to suspect that the building was fired either by design or through any neglect of the persons charged with the care of it. The report concludes thus: "We cannot, at this time, undertake to state with precision, what papers and books have been destroyed; since those which were saved have not yet been perfectly arranged. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken measures to obtain a prompt and accurate report from the Heads of the Bureaux on this subject.—But we believe that very few papers have been lost that are of much importance to the Government or to individuals, and that the great mass of the most valuable books and papers have been saved."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a separate report makes what appears to us a very excellent suggestion, viz: That it be recommended to the next Congress to erect a fire proof building, sufficiently capacious to accommodate all the public offices, by which means the papers and records would not only be secured, but the great inconvenience obviated under which all persons now labor who have business to transact with the different Departments.

Melancholy.—A gentleman in Wadesborough writes to us, that on Thursday evening last, a stranger arrived at one of the Hotels in that place, who died on the following day from the effects of Laudanum given him by a person who came there in his company. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, his "Death was caused by Laudanum given to him by Thomas Ooten, but not with an evil intention." On examination of his papers, the deceased was found to be Lieut. JAMES H. COOKE, of the U. S. Army. It is not stated and probably not known, what was his place of residence; and this notice is inserted that his friends may be informed of his death.

The rapidity with which new Towns spring up in the Indian or Gold Country of Georgia, is truly astonishing. About the first of June last, an individual named Wm. Dean built the first Cabin in what is now the village of *Auraria*, situated on the Ridge dividing the waters of the Chestatu and Etoah Rivers, in Lumpkin (formerly Cherokee) County.—Another immediately set up a House of Entertainment for the accommodation of those disposed to search for Gold in the neighborhood. Around this nucleus a population soon gathered, composed of all classes and conditions of the human family, and there is now in Auraria one hundred family dwellings; eighteen or twenty stores; twelve or fifteen law offices, four or five Taverns, and a Printing Office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued, &c.

The town population is estimated at one thousand, and that of the county, at ten thousand, and constantly increasing, with a rapidity almost too incredible to relate.

The mines already opened in the vicinity, (not involved in litigation) are yielding to the proprietors in rich abundance the anticipated fruits of the most sanguine speculator.

Connecticut.—At the recent elections in this State, the Jackson party has carried the day, having secured a majority of both branches of the State Legislature; which ensures the election of a Jackson Governor, there being no choice by the people. The old National Republican Members of Congress, are, however, re-elected.

Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, has left Washington on a visit to the Southern and Western States on public duty, as the official paper at Washington says. Of the nature of that duty, there are many surmises in the papers. We fear that the following, contained in a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, discloses the real object.

"I understand, from what may be considered good authority, that Mr. Woodbury will be transferred to the Treasury Department, and that his visit to New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston, is for the purpose of making arrangements to transfer the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks."

Fire!—We regret to learn that the house of Mrs. Catharine Evans, of this county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Mrs. E. saved most of her furniture.

N. C. Journal.

From the Wilmington People's Press.

The Fayetteville Presbytery held its semi-annual meeting at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on the 4th inst. It was attended by thirteen Bishops, and a respectable number of Ruling Elders. From reports made to the Presbytery, the Churches under the care of this Presbytery, appear to be in a more flourishing state than they have ever been since its organization: nearly three times the addition having been made to the communion the past year, than were ever made in the same time before. Although it rained very hard on Sabbath, the house was filled—much solemnity and seriousness was manifested during the whole services, which were continued from Thursday, until the following Monday night.

The Merchant's and Planter's Bank, at Augusta, (Geo.) has stopped payment—the following notice has been put forth by the President and Directors—

The Directors are under the painful necessity of informing the Public, that the bank has been compelled to suspend payment. *The causes* which have led to this result, are the heavy and continued demands that have been made for specie, during the last five weeks; and the reports, industriously circulated throughout the country with a view, it is believed, to impair confidence in the stability of the instituton, and bring in suddenly its whole circulation for redemption. The affairs of the Bank will be brought to a close as soon as possible: and in the mean time, the holders of the bills are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice, before their value is fully ascertained.

JOSEPH WHEELER, President.

Extract from the minutes of the Board.

Augusta, April 13.

[One of the Augusta papers admits that there have recently been several heavy failures of commercial houses in that City.]

The Pennsylvanian says that Maj. Noah is about starting a new evening paper in New York—on his own hook.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that *Washington Irving* is preparing a new Sketch Book, the result of his personal observation of scenes and characters in the West. There is no writer living better qualified to do justice to the peculiarities of the West than "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." The appearance of such a work, from him, would be hailed with delight by the literary world, both at home and abroad.

Baptists.—The Baptist Annual Register for 1832, states that there are, in the U. States 311 Associations; 5,513 churches; 3,153 ordained ministers; 657 licensed preachers; 43,517 baptised; and 409,658 communicants.

We understand, (says the American Sentinel) that Col James Page, has been appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, in the place of Thomas Sergeant, Esq. and that he will enter on the discharge of the duties of the office on the first of May.

Cabinet Changes.—Livingston to France—McLane to the State Department—Woodbury to the Treasury—Forsyth to the War Department, *vice* Lewis Cass (who is very obnoxious to Van Buren) *reformed*—Dallas to the Navy Department—Eaton to the Post Office—Barry to Russia—Stevenson to England—Buchanan to return and come into the Senate. &c. &c. Every thing is at heads and tails—and the little President *de facto* is trying to *untangle* the affair.

Virginia Times.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

Important Decision.—The Appeal Court this morning *reversed* the decision of Judge Bay in Chambers, made in the case of Geo. Cranstein, that an alien on application for citizenship *is bound to take an oath of allegiance to the State*, in addition to the oath required by Act of Congress.—*Patriot.*

The Post Master General has addressed a circular to the different Post Masters relative to the abuses of the franking privilege. It states that the abuse has increased "to an extent which threatens seriously to impair the revenue of the Department—that it is not confined to correspondence from which no pecuniary advantages result, but is extended to the commercial and business transactions of the country—instances having been detected of its being practised for the benefit of *banks* and *venders of lottery tickets.*" Letters, too, have been received from the large cities, bearing the franks of gentlemen well known to be remote from those places.

The Postmasters are directed hereafter, whenever the circumstances connected with a letter are such as to show that it is not entitled to the privilege of being franked, to charge it with postage; and they are particularly required to do so *whenever the address on the letter is in a hand-writing different from the frank*, unless that circumstance is satisfactorily explained. If a package shall be found to contain books, or any other article not authorized by law, it is to be withheld from the mail.

On Monday, the 8th inst. at E. S. Jones's Long Point plantation, in Jones County, a large Wolf was caught by John R. Chesnut. Having suffered no other injury than a fracture, inflicted by the steel trap, the valorous captor spared his life, and conveyed him home for the gratification of the curious. From the day on which he was taken, to the following Sunday, when our informant left that neighborhood, he sullenly refused all kinds of food that were offered, showing a desire for nothing but liberty, water, and the delicate fingers of his keeper, on the latter of which he made a partially successful attempt. His influence among the sheep may be inferred from the fact that he weighed 83 pounds.—*Newbern Spectator.*

NEW YORK, Thursday, 1 P. M.

Politics and Stocks.—U. S. Bank Stock went up to $115¼ per share at the Broker's Board to-day. The tide of speculation is setting hard in favor of the stock, under the notion which is gaining strength, that, by hook or crook, the Bank will yet be re-chartered. We do not learn, however, that any new evidence on the subject has recently come to light. In the mean time the bears now take their turn for a singeing. Some, who thought themselves among the genuine knowing ones, possessed of the exact secret that the Government deposits would certainly be withdrawn, have to settle, about these days, for large prospective sales made some time ago at 102¼, &c. Not very comfortable business.—*Jour. of Com.*

Negro *Washington* was hung on Friday week at Oxford, for the murder of Mr. Charles Daniel. He denied to the last his guilt, but warned his colored brethren against drinking ardent spirits, saying that the love of it had brought him to what he was.

Washington Taburn, of horse-stealing notoriety, who was sentenced to be hung on the same day, but respited by the Governor until May, effected his escape a few nights since from Jail, and has not been retaken.

Raleigh Register.

Fredericksburg, April 13.

The Corner Stone of the Monument to be erected to the memory of the Mother of Washington, near this place, will be laid on Thursday the 7th day of May next. The President of the U. States will be present to perform the chief ceremony. Accompanied by some of the Heads of Departments, he will arrive in town on the previous evening, the 6th of May. The necessary arrangements for the occasion will no doubt be made known in due time.—*Herald.*

A YANKEE.—In a new play, termed 'The Green Mountain Boy,' in a dialogue, the Yankee is asked, tauntingly, who his father was? He replies: 'Who was my father? My father was the first inventor of *thrashing machines.* I am the first of his make, and can be set in operation at a very little expense, and at the shortest notice! so look out.' He thus describes the 'New-England sausage and Scrubbing Brush Machine.' 'Into the centre of this machine,' he says, 'you drive a hog; set the screws a going, and it will produce *ready made sausages* from one end, and *patent scrubbing brushes* from the other.'

Mr. Forsyth, the talented Senator from Georgia, has been formally *presented* by a Grand Jury of one of the counties in that State, for a political misdemeanor, in the following terms:

"The Grand Jurors, sworn, chosen, and selected, [sworn first, we suppose; next chosen; and then selected,] protest most solemnly against the vote of our Senator, John Forsyth, on the 'Force Bill,' and his conduct and objections to the introduction of Clay's Bill. We cannot find language strong enough to express our disapprobation of such apostate conduct; for this measure seemed to be the only one calculated to allay the distracted condition of the country. We view also with deep abhorrence, the ultra-federal doctrines lately advocated by the said Senator in the United States Senate, and regard them as utterly subversive of the sovereignty of the States and tending directly to a consolidated government with unlimited powers, without any check or control whatsoever; and we respond most heartily to a resolution of the republican citizens of Bedford County, Virginia, where they say, "Resolved, that the conduct of John Forsythe, in opposing leave to introduce said bill, (Mr. Clay's,) was unworthy an American Senator, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of the Union." "We respectfully ask John Forsyth to resign his seat in the Senate, that Georgia may send those there who will not misrepresent her political views and desires, but will maintain her sovereignty and dignity."

From the above presentment, nine of the Grand Jurors dissented, and offered a counter presentment.

Another Steamboat disaster!—The Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser of the 10th instant says that—News, said to be from an authentic source, of the total loss of the steamboat Reaper, reached that city the day before. The event happened near a place called White Hall, a few miles above New Orleans. Fifteen persons lost their lives in her. Other particulars not known.

A letter from Mantanzas, to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, of the 4th, says:—"The Cholera has reached this country, and prevails in many scattered places. At Rancho, out of a population of 475 only 25 remained alive.

"The discoverer of alcohol,
Aimed, with infernal chemistry, to wing
The last sweet drop from sorrows cup of gall—
He was the Devil's pioneer, who cut
The fences down of virtue, sapp'd her walls,
And opened a smooth and easy way to death.

MARRIED,

In Scotland Neck, Halifax county, on Thursday evening, the 11th int. by the Right Rev. Bishop Ives, the Rev. WM. NORWOOD to Miss WINIFRED B. HILL.

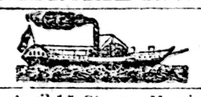
In Wilmington, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. F. A. LUMSDEN of this place, to Mrs. CLARA W. POWELL of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning the 19th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. EBEN CARLETON, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Mr. Carleton came to this place about 4 months since from Boston, on account of ill health: but, alas! that flattering and fatal disease, the consumption, notwithstanding the most skilful medical aid was afforded, could not be overcome. His remains were interred on Sunday evening last, attended by a large concourse of our fellow citizens.—*Com'd.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.



ARRIVED, April 15, Steamer Henrietta, with tow Boats Clarendon and Only Son, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Iron, for C. T. Haigh, Nott & Starr, A. Campbell, H. Horn, John McArn, G. McNeill, Hall & Johnson, J. Huske & Son, W. Whitehead, J. M. Strong, S. T. Hawley, J. McLeran, Jun'r, W. S. Latta, Lewis & Ross, G. Hurlbutt, James Kyle, T. Sandford & Co., and E. J. Hale, *of this place.* Geo. W. Brown, T. L. Cowan, Cowan & Jenkins, B. Utley, Newlin & Co., J. Smith, Smith & McLean, John B. Troy, J. Cowles, J. Newlin, Caldcleugh, Dusenberry & Co., Dusenberry, Mc Rorie & Co., A. Dockery, J. Dockery, S. Wall, M. Pinkston, J. Clark, C. Harbin & Co., Waugh, Courts & Waugh, Waugh & Moore, J. Waugh, B. Clements, S. Lumley, M. Chambers, S. Huggins and A. Caldcleugh, *of the Interior.*

Also, on the 21st, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with the Henry Clay in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., for James Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, J. Huske & Son, G. McNeill, Joseph Baker, Willkings & Co., W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Jno. Campbell, J. Waddill, Jr., Nott & Starr, A. Campbell, Henry Erambert, Thos. Sandford & Co., J. M. Dobbin, Jno. Crusoe, Duncan McRae, E. J. Hale, G. Hurlbutt, Abel Pain, and John McRae, *of this place.*—For J. M. & J. Allen, J. Murphey, Murphey & Taylor, J. Long, Jr., G. W. Carvill, J. B. Quinby, Johnson & Hargrave, Prince & Garrett, W. M. Cook, D. C. Lilly, J. Henshaw, Ebenezer Dickson, A. Dockery, S. Wall, Womack & Goodwin, E. Mitchell, M. E. Mathew, Alexander & Cowan, T. D. Crane, Jos. Small, R. Webb, D. Yarborough and Col. Ashe, *of the interior.*

DEPARTED, on the 18th inst., Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton and Flour for A. Campbell, W. S. Latta, Lewis Brown and others.

Also, on the 22d inst., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Cotton, Lead, Feathers &c., for P. Dailey, A. Campbell, Jones Fuller, Lewis Brown, David Shaw, and the Captain.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 15.

Brigs, Holly from Boston, Le Plata from Jamaica. Schrs. Conret from New York, Ann Smith from do., Hiram from do., Catharine from Gloucester, Gazette from Charleston. Sloop Hope from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 10 a 10 50. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5¼. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

LUMBER.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.

M. McGARY.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf

☞ The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the last Wednesday of May next, it being the 29th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1833.

The Raleigh Register, Hillsborough Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Wilmington Advertiser, Carolina Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Warrenton Reporter and Oxford Examiner, will please give the above notice a few insertions.

14TH ANNIVERSARY.

Fayetteville Light Artillery.

THE Company will meet at the State Arsenal, in full *Summer Uniform*, on Saturday, the 27th instant at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of celebrating their 14th Anniversary, provided with 3 rounds ball and 7 blank Cartridges. The Gunners will appear at 4 o'clock A. M., to fire the Morning Salute. By order,

ALEX. McKENZIE, O. S.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1833.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS, Ready Made CLOTHING, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *HATS and SHOES,*

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,
Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Napa,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round aboutz,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Seal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Lost or Mislaid,

A Negotiable Note at ninety days, on the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington, made payable to me, and signed by Robert J. Dorsey, dated the 8th February, 1833, for $273 77 cents. All persons are forewarned purchasing or trading for said note.

STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, April 22, 1833. 29 3tp.

☞NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase *thirty or forty NEGROES*, for which he will pay liberal prices. Persons wishing to sell will please call at D. Jordan's Sen., or at Mr. Wm. Waddill's, of this place.

ABNER SHEPPARD.

April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Just Received,

VOL. 4, of Mrs. Edgworth's Work: Legh Richmond's Domestic Portraiture; The Cold Water Man; Irving's Columbus; Cooper's Novels, complete in 22 vols.; Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

POETRY.

To ——,

I love you, lady Mary, dearly,
I've told you so a thousand times,
In all my notes 'twas hinted clearly,
And said expressly in my rhymes.
I think your voice is very sweet,
I think your eyes are very blue,
You have the dearest little feet,
And you've a winning way with you.
But, do you know, sweet lady Mary,
Your're very, *very* visionary?
Oh yes! for you're in love with me!
I'm very glad of it, I'm sure,
But then you are not rich, you see,
And I—you know—*I'm* very poor.
'Tis true that I can drive a tandem,
'Tis true that I can turn a sonnet,
'Tis true I leave the law at random,
When I should study, (plague upon it,)
I waltz (you told me so) divinely,
I know the color for a glove;
I think I flatter (don't I?) finely,
And I'm the deuce at making love;
But this is not (excuse me) *money*,
(A thing they give for house and land,)
And we must *eat* in matrimony,
And love is neither bread nor honey,
And so—*you understand!*

A new case.—In the new Parliament of England, it appears that Joseph Pease, a Quaker, is elected a Member, who, of course, declines taking the usual oath previous to a member's taking his seat. The matter was referred to a committee, and it was supposed that as there was no provision for such a case, he would be rejected; that a new election would take place, and in the mean time, an act would be passed to allow of affirmation, as in this country.

But we find, from later accounts, that it has been decided, that Mr. Pease shall retain his seat. The subject was brought before the House of Commons and after some explanatory remarks from the Hon. Mr. Wynn, and the Solicitor General—

The Speaker put the question —"That Joseph Pease, Esq., be allowed to make his solemn affirmation at the table instead of his oath."

The Ayes seemed almost universal, and not one No was heard. The Speaker said—"I think the Ayes have it," *amid tremendous cheering.*

It affords us gratification to record such a vote as this. It is a sign that the doctrine of actual rights, is finding able and triumphant supporters. It is but the pursuivant of other privileges, that are destined to herald the stately steppings of Freedom through the eastern hemisphere.

Raleigh Register.

Dr. Franklin.—C. Bowen, of Boston, has in press a collection of the Familiar Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Benjamin Franklin, now for the first time published. The work is edited by Mr. J. Sparks, and will be published in one volume, 12mo.

Extract of a letter dated Bedford, Pa., April 2.

"The great mail from Philadelphia to the West was missing this morning, when the Stage came to town, and nothing more is known of it than that it was opened at the Post Office in M'Connelsburgh, 34 miles east of this, and given out again to a person who called for it."

The confession.—A lady at confession, amongst other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. "What is the use of it?" asked the confessor. "I do it to make myself handsomer." "And does it produce that effect?" "At least I think so, father." The confessor on this took his penitent out of the confessional, and, having looked at her attentively in the light, said, "Well, madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

The Schoolmasters' Progress.

A boy was lately asked who killed Abel? He promptly replied, General Jackson. This equals the catechetical exhibition of a lad once living in the wildest region of the Green Mountains:—"Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin brawled out—"*Varmount!*"

Good Feeling.—An old Member of Congress, and we may add a most valuable one—who tarried a short time here on his journey homeward, declared that he never beheld as much good feeling, nor as many pleasant and cheerful countenances, upon the adjournment of any Congress, as were exhibited at the close of the late Session. Who does not rejoice that the mutterings of the thunder are hushed—the clouds have disappeared—and the Sun again shines forth in all his beauty and splendour!

Maysville Eagle.

BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSON HOTEL.
Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger of fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13 71tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty, Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
November 13

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15 15-tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission **BUSINESS.**

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do. a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20. 7tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their *Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6 tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ½ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 15 [6-tf.]

BONNETS and HATS.

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—Also—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. [6-tf.]

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following **GOODS**

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. [9-tf.]

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

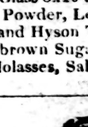
THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21st 1832. 99-tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 80tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAVING purchased the entire stock of James Kyle, intends to conti[nue]

Dry Goo[ds]
Hardware & Gr[oceries]

Business, at the old Stand formerly o[ccupied by] James Kyle, where he will be re[ceive] Goods by every arrival from New Yor[k and] delphia. The former customers of [the] and all others wishing to purchase *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will plea[se] examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

Just received per Steamer Jno. R[ay]

20 Hhds N. O. and Porto Rico Su[gar]
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKING[S]

March 25, 1833.

BONNETS

AN assortment of Ladies' and M[isses] NETS, plain and figured, just [re]ceived for sale corner of Market Square [and] street, by

L. R. B[ell]

March 12, 1833.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale
THO. SANDFO[RD]

February 11

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Bags and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all sizes and qualities, particularly for the town trade, which Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. Country Merchants will also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and will be sold low as reduced. By strict attention to business, and a desire to merit a share of public patronage, we hope to give satisfaction. Our Stock consists in part, of the following various articles.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Bootees and Shoes,
Bootees, Morocco Bootees and Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes,
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap,
A few boxes perfumed shaving
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton
No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. B[lade]

Fayetteville, March 2.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called [Ju]marked as follows: black back, white tail tipped with white, half ring on each low specks over his eyes, and a hole in the end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.

JNO. WADE

February 26.

JUST RECEIVED

By Steamboat Henrietta,

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFO[RD]

March 25.

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, for sale low, received on consignment and for sale low, corner of Market square and Gillespie street.

L. R. B[lade]

March 15.

The Great Debate

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, expressly for family use, for sale by

A. K[IMBALL]

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this county a mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years old, has since acknowledged that his name is Sam. Shaw, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw, of Wilkes. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK M[cNEILL]

Fayetteville, Nov. 13.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICATED

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from Bile. By experience, the surest and most convincing test, it has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this valuable medicine, as a remedy for the above named complaints.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack, a perfect cure in one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will find it unnecessary to confine themselves, while using it, under the necessity of observing their ordinary diet, or suspending their usual employments to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, a single dose of the **MEDICAMENT** will give immediate relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all bilious matter, and prevents all predisposition to fever. For indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICATED* for Ague and Fevers, having suffered from that distressing complaint and found no relief until they made use of that Medicine, which perfectly safe and gives immediate relief, according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. B[RAY]

July 9th, 1832.